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(54) **CONDUIT CLAMP**

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CPC **F16L 3/1075** (2013.01); **F16L 3/105**
(2013.01); **F16L 3/11** (2013.01); **F16L 3/22**
(2013.01)

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3/11
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See application file for complete search history.

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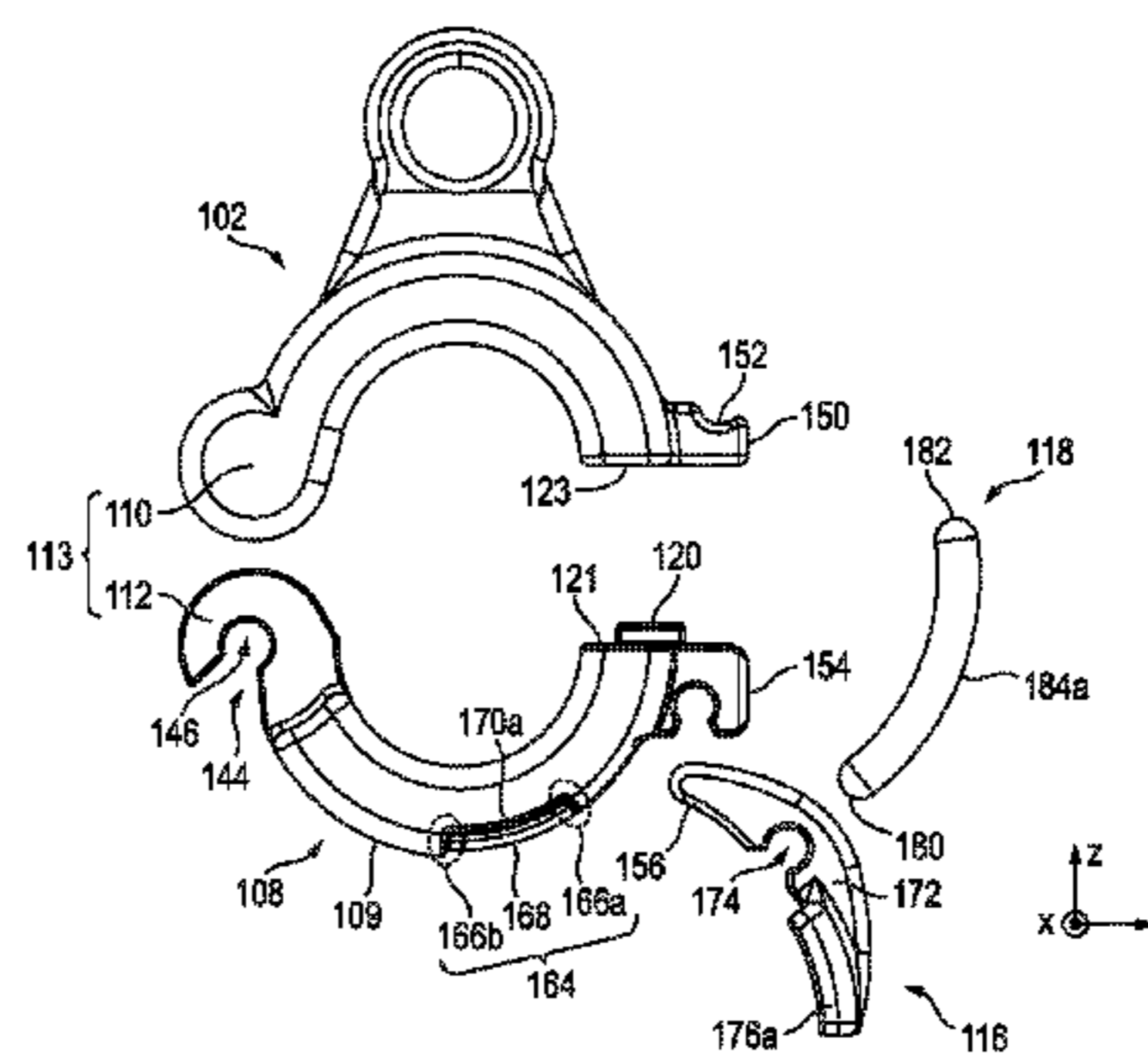
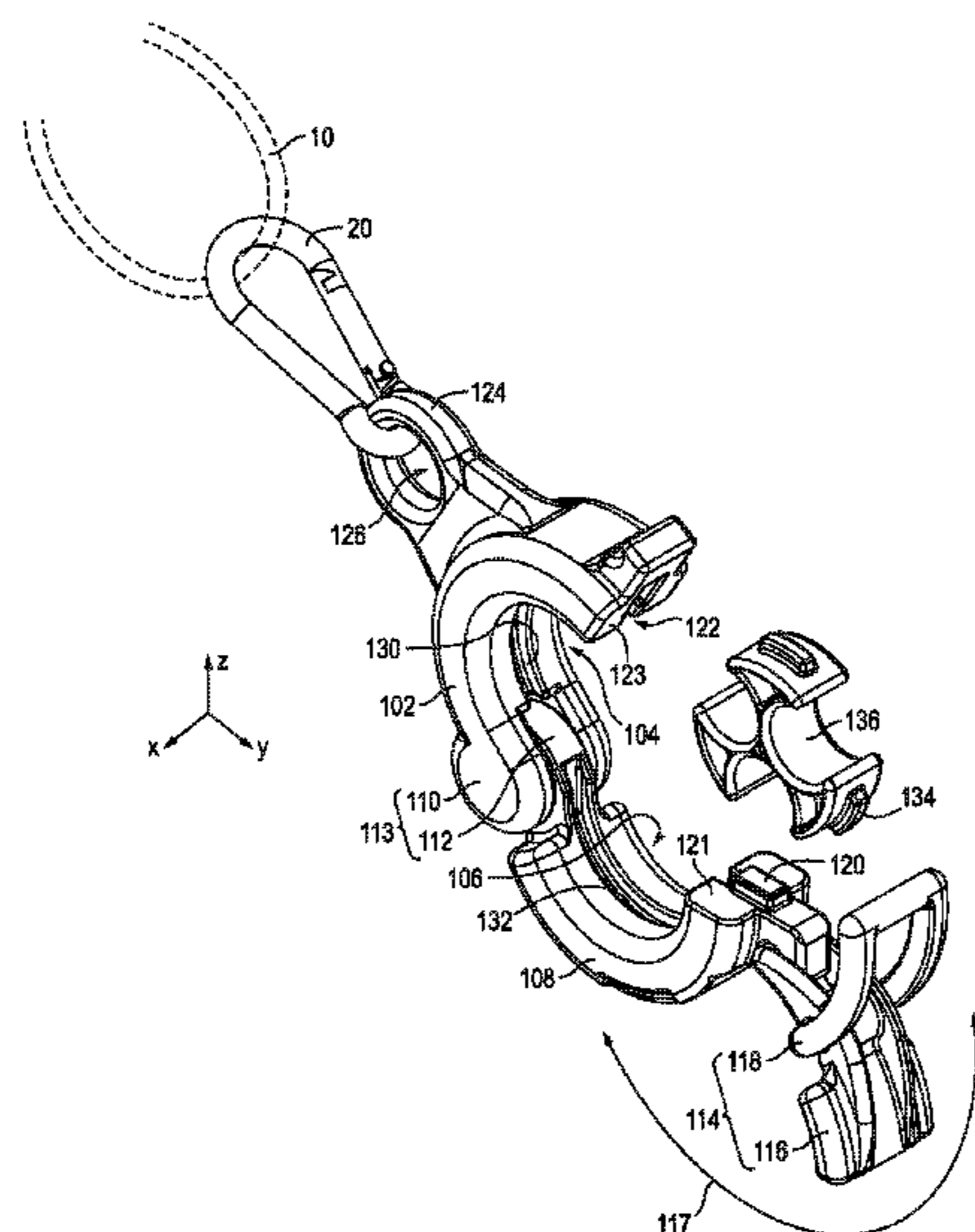
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A locking conduit clamp includes a first clamping member having an upwardly-bowed body defining a downward upper pocket and having a hinge at a first lateral end of the upwardly-bowed body, a second clamping member having a downwardly-bowed body defining an upward lower pocket and being hingedly coupled to the first clamping member via the hinge at a first lateral end of the downwardly-bowed body, the second clamping member being configured to rotate about the hinge between an open position for receiving a conduit, and a closed position for surrounding and capturing the conduit in an opening defined by the upper and bottom pockets, and a latch including an arcuate lever hingedly coupled to the second clamping member, and a buckle hingedly coupled to the arcuate lever and configured to engage the first clamping member to lock the first and second clamping members in a locked position.

20 Claims, 12 Drawing Sheets



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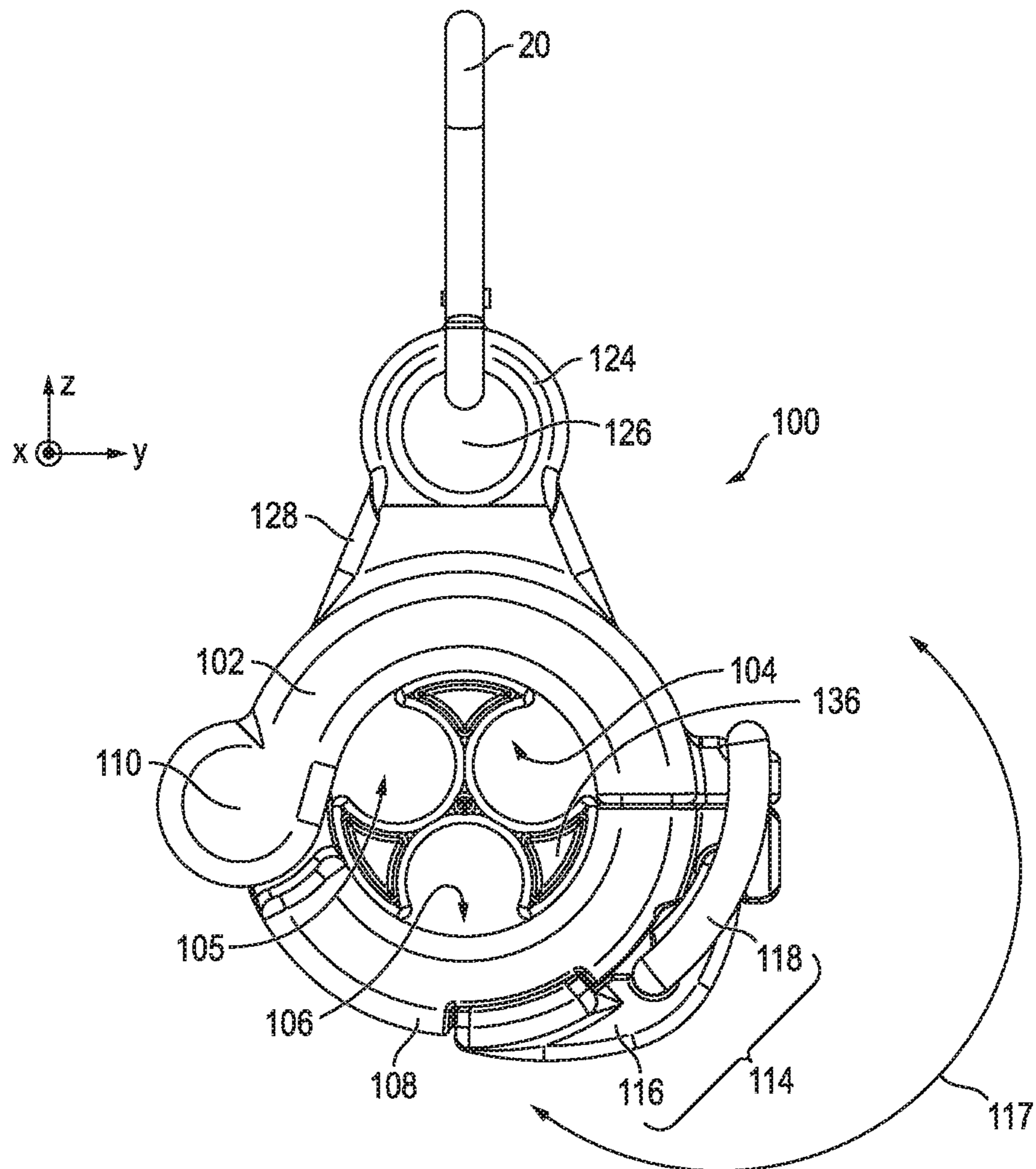


FIG. 1A

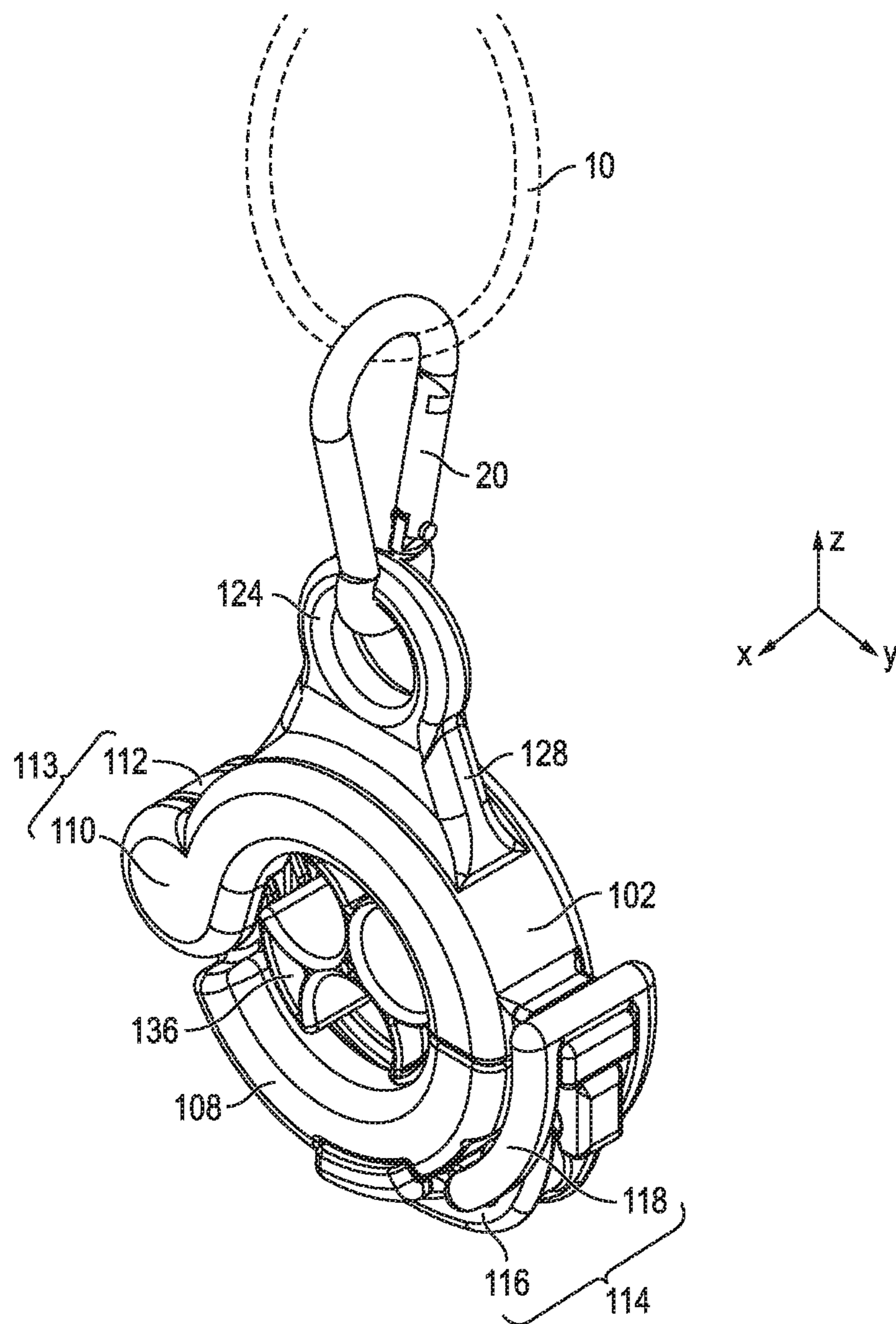


FIG. 1B

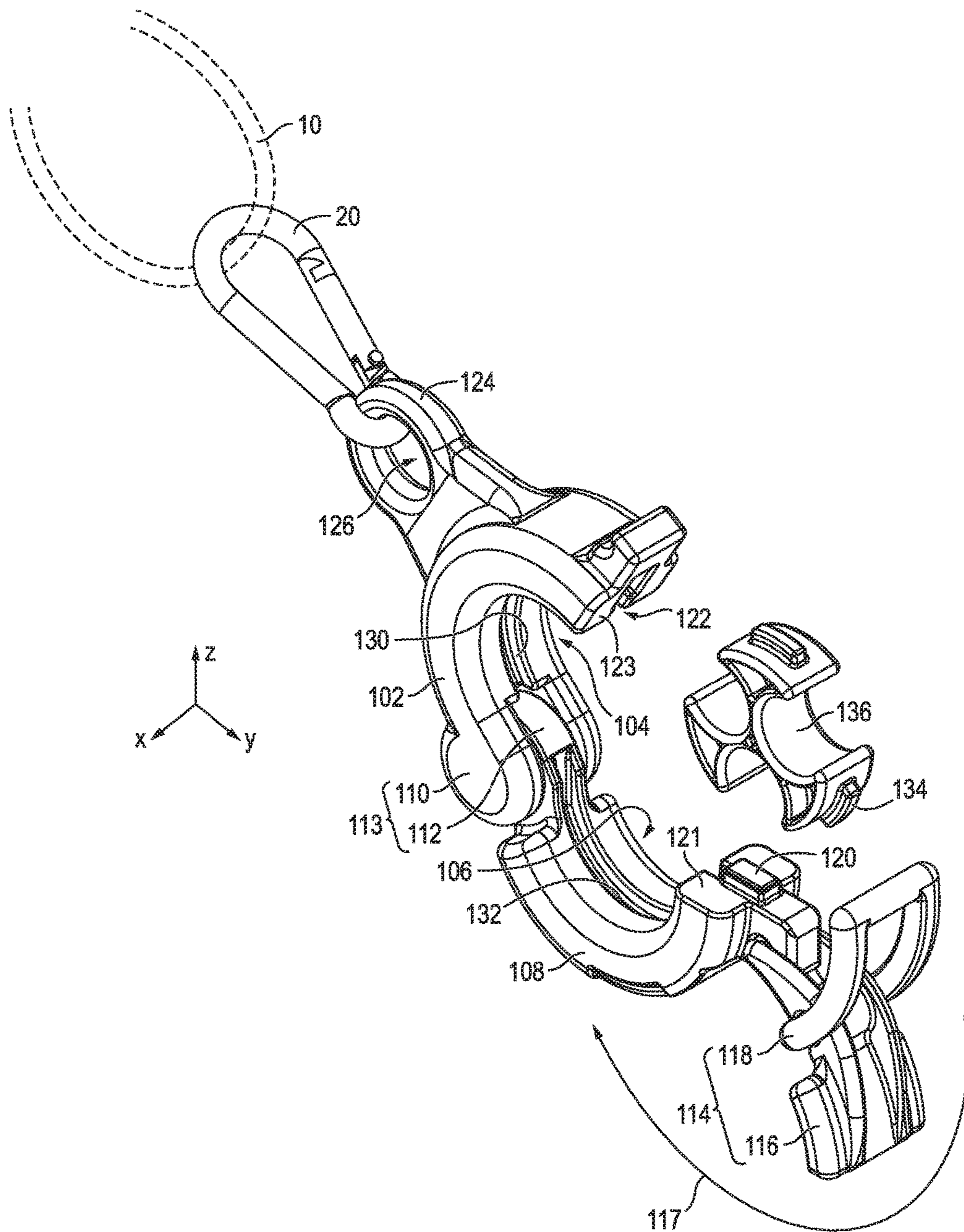


FIG. 1C

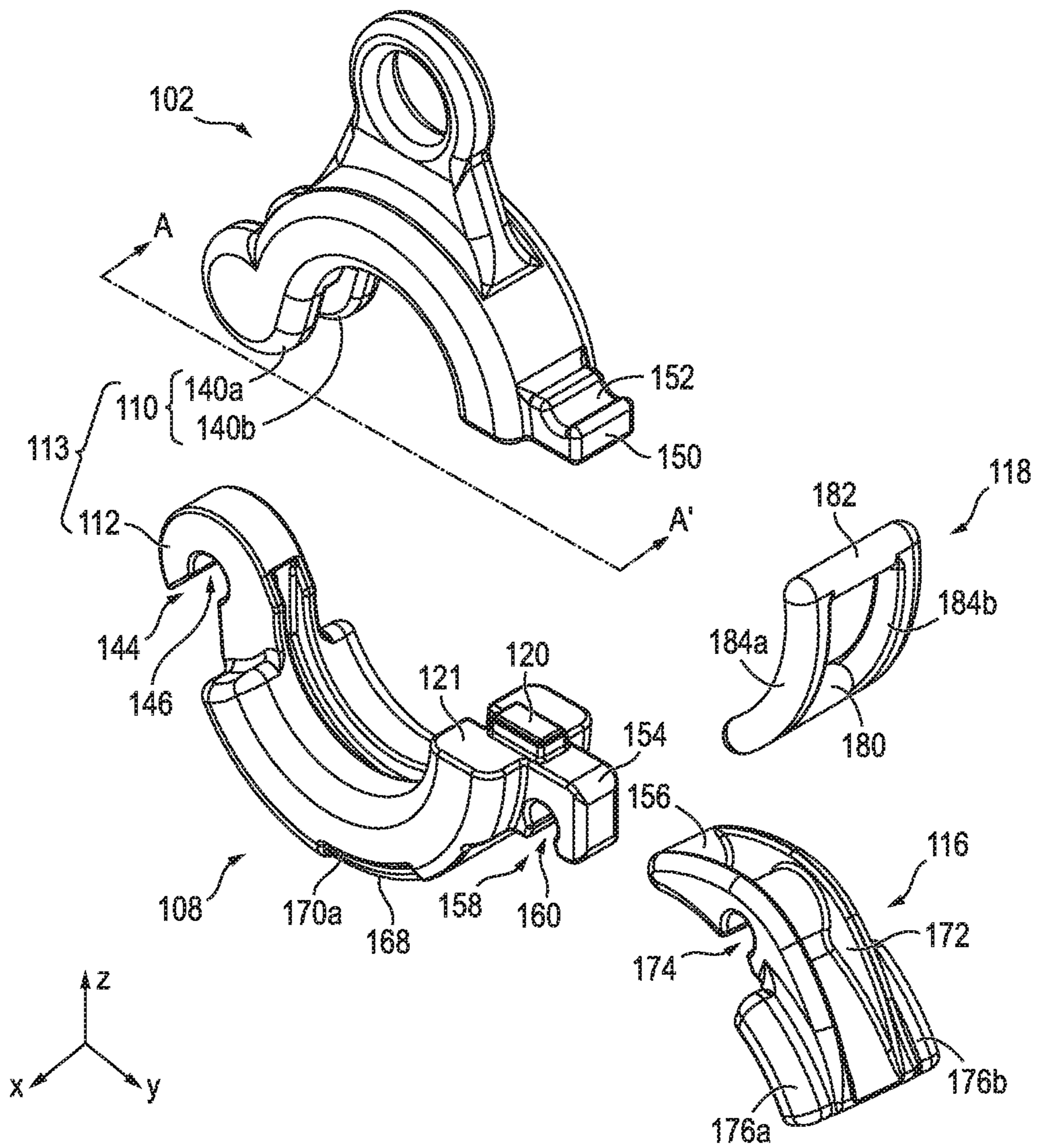


FIG. 2A

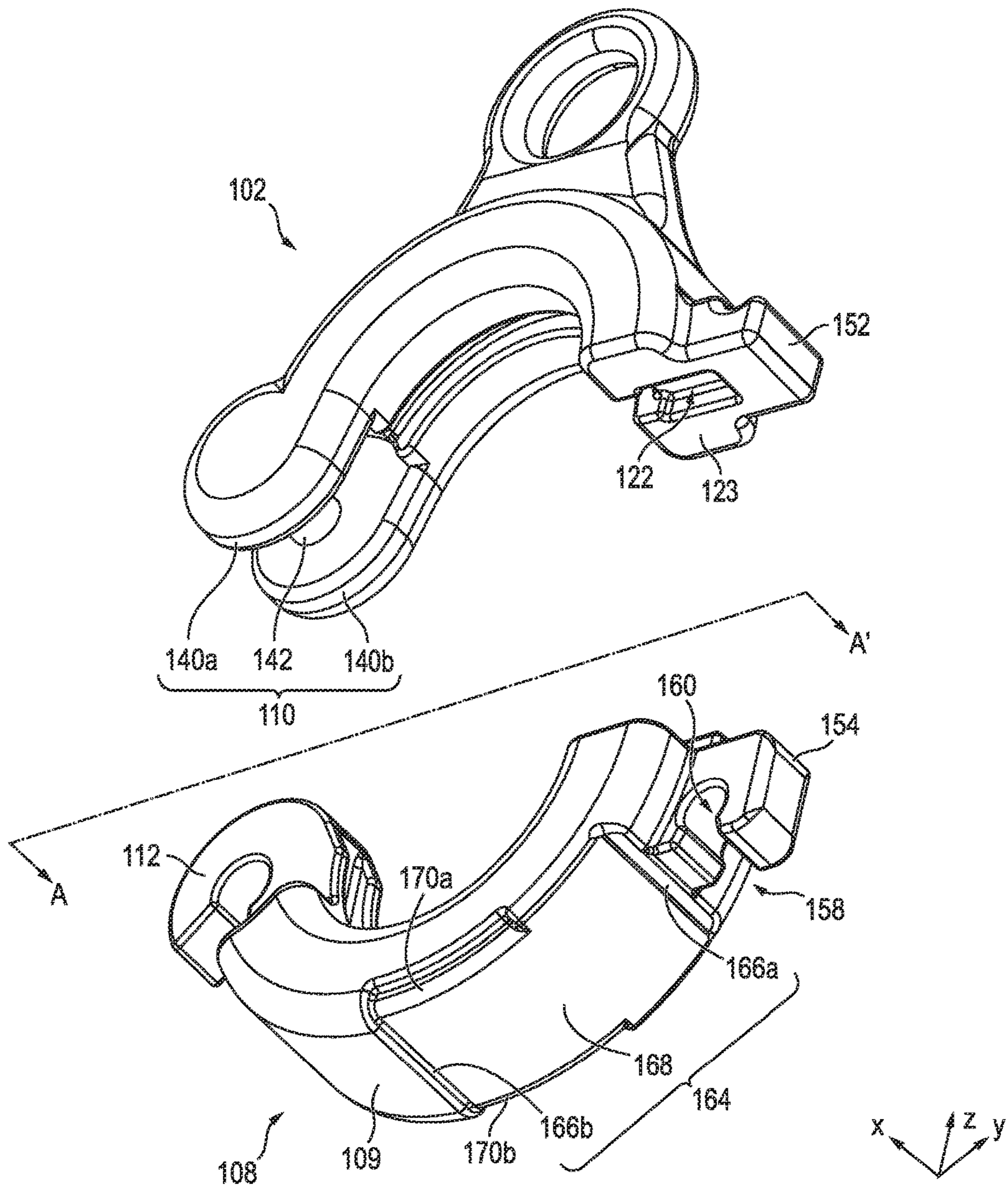


FIG. 2B

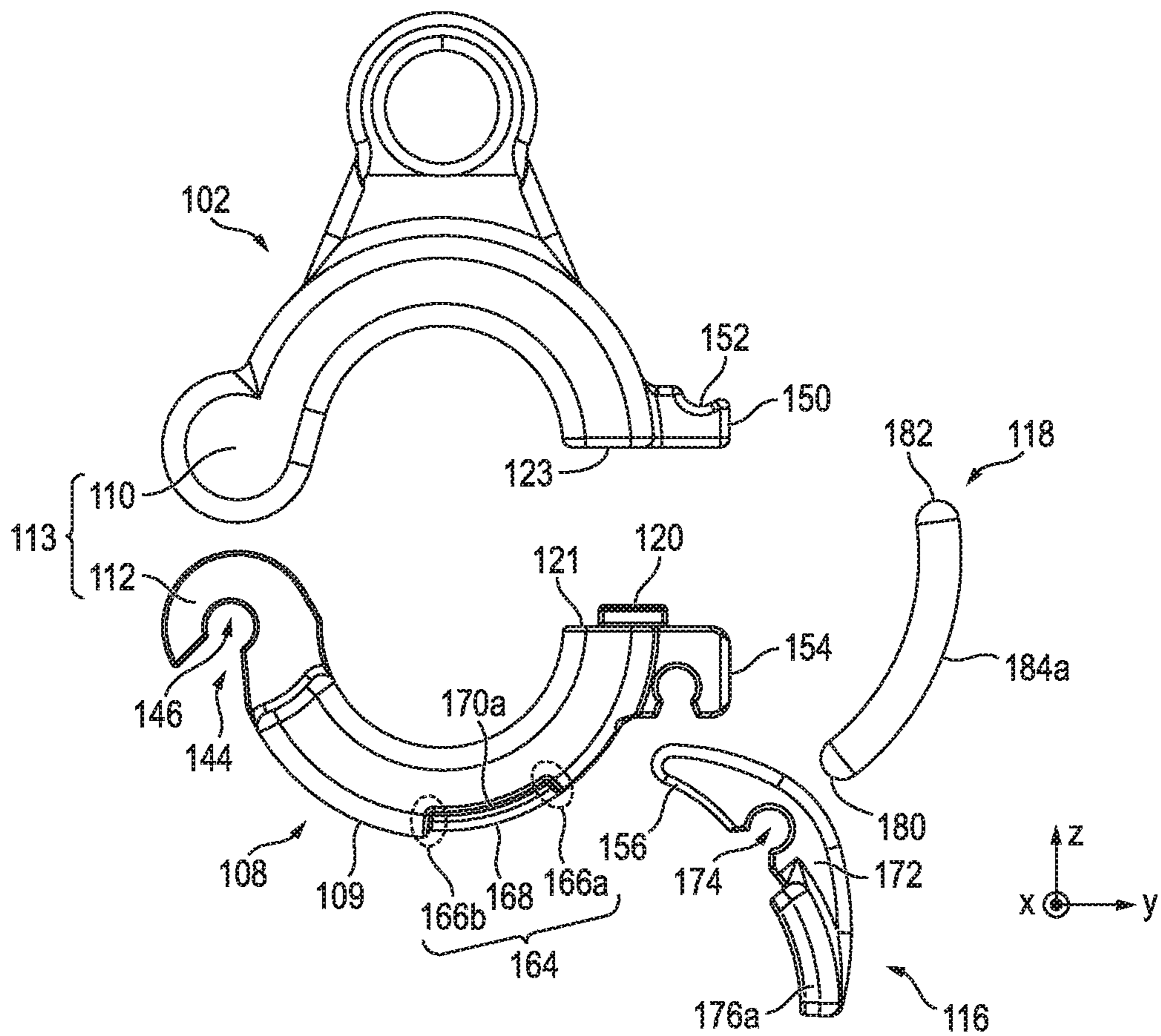


FIG. 2C

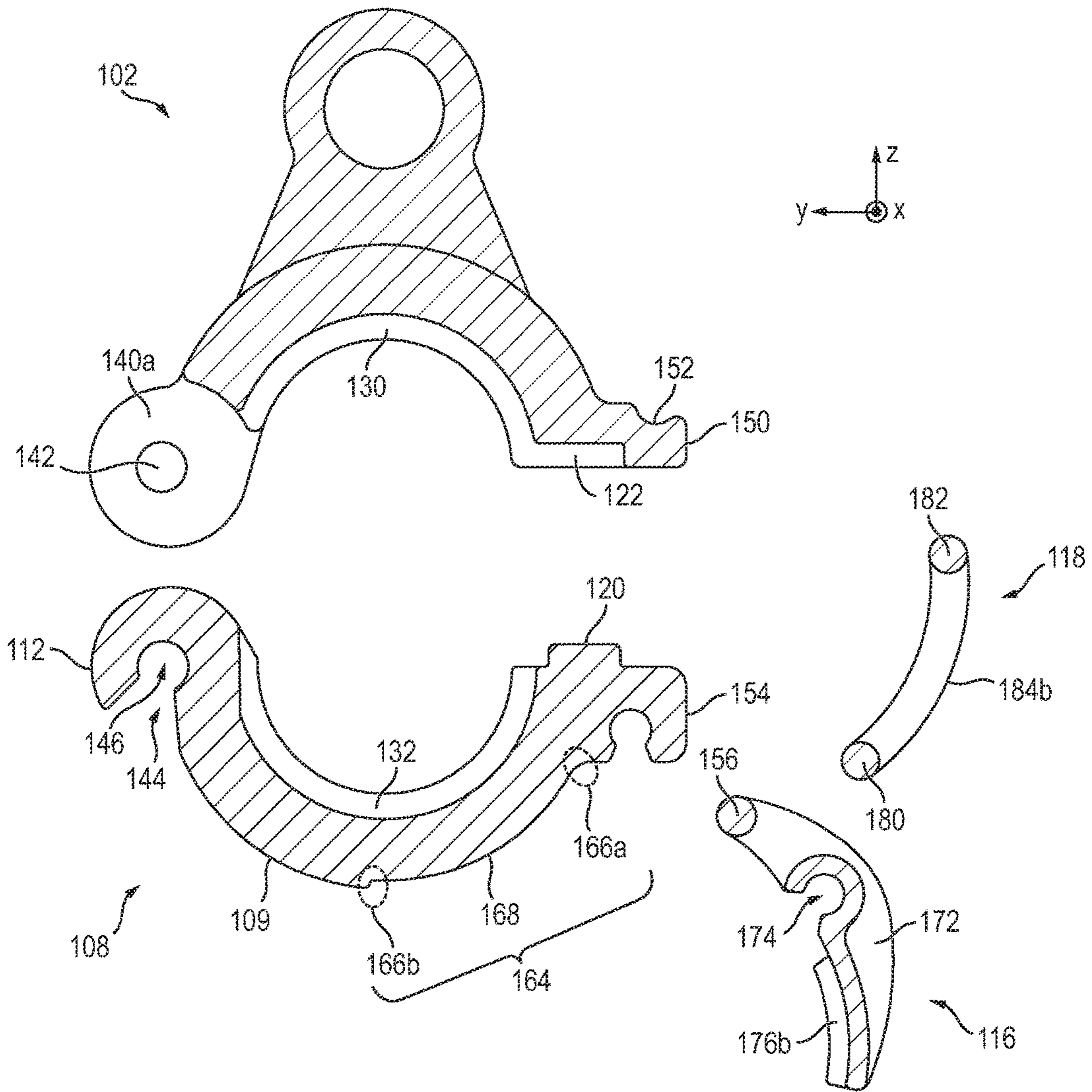


FIG. 2D

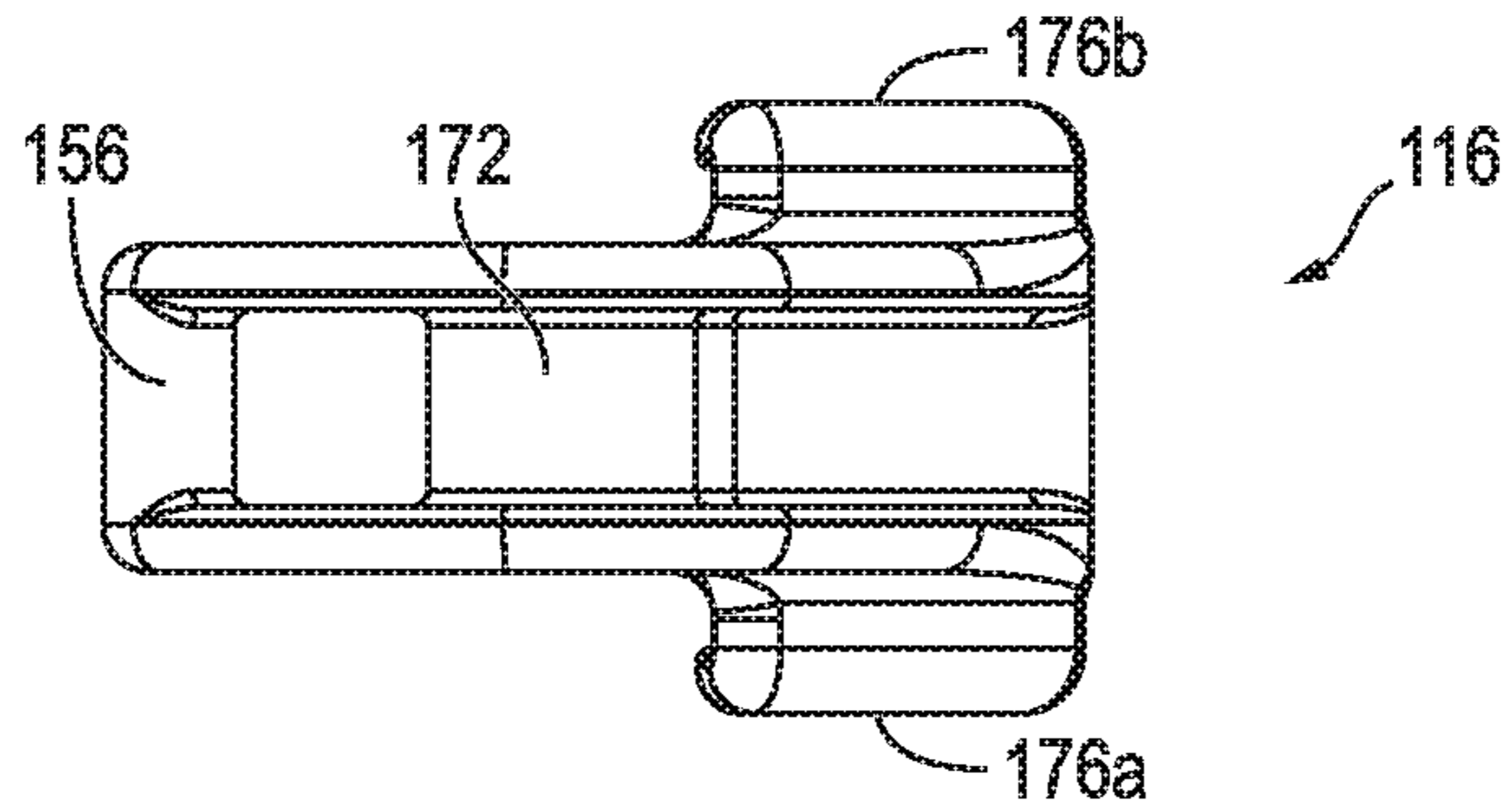


FIG. 3A

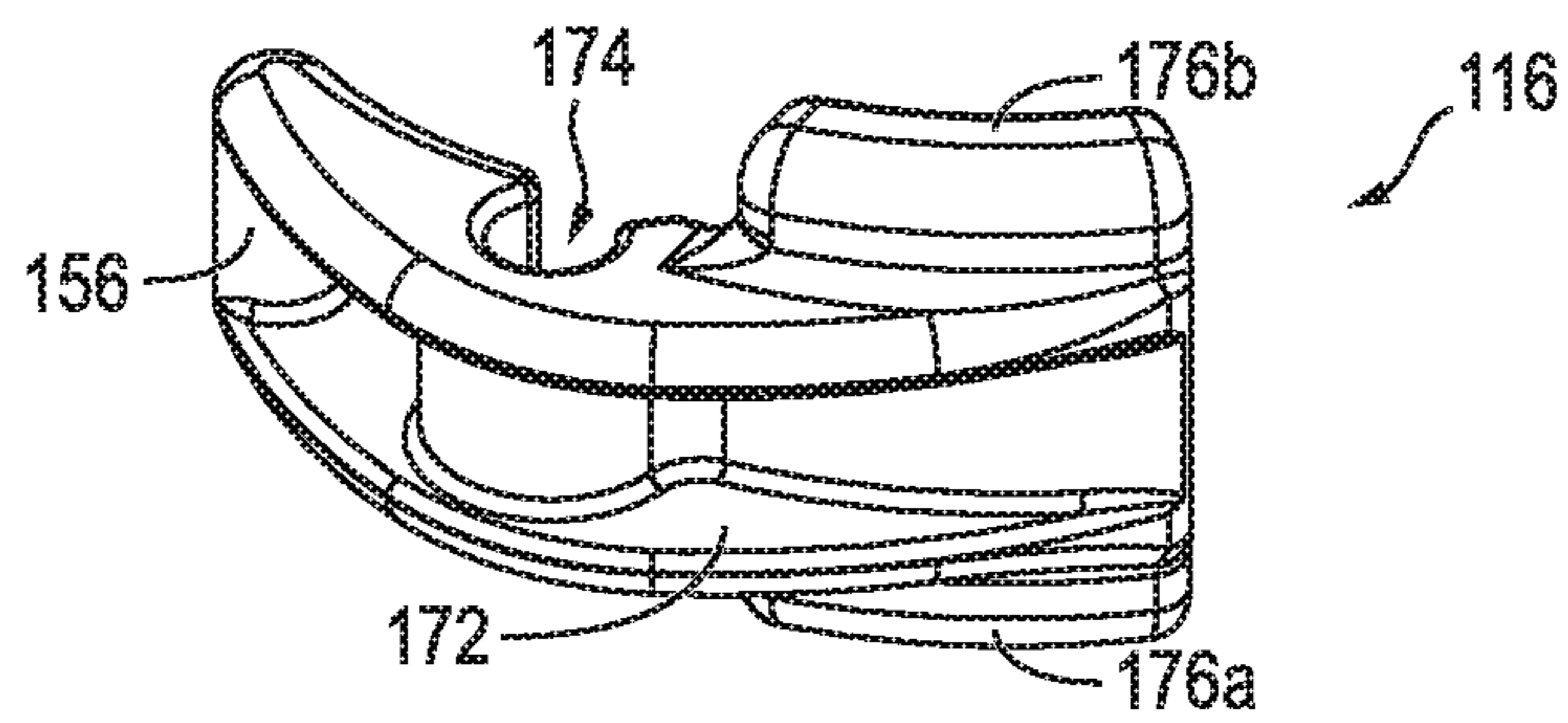


FIG. 3B

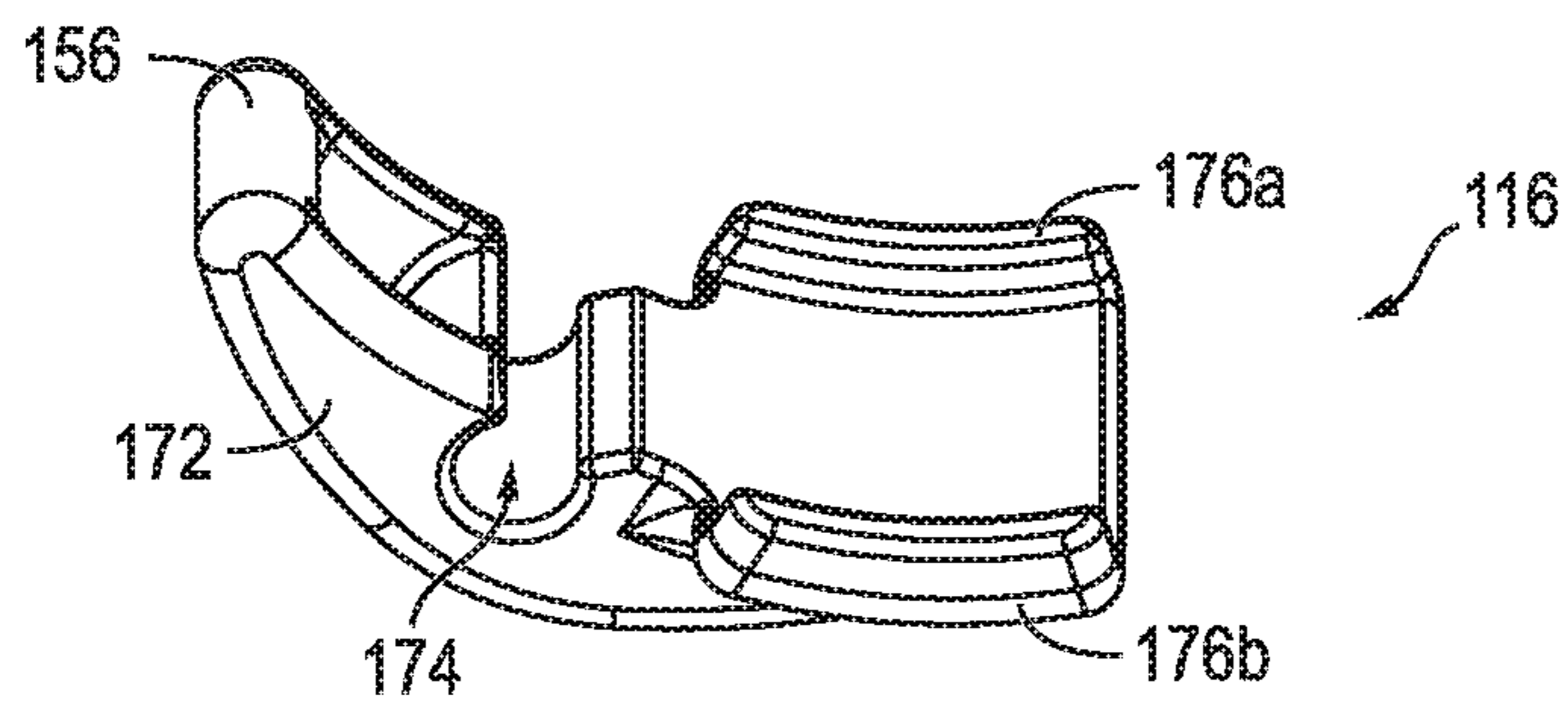


FIG. 3C

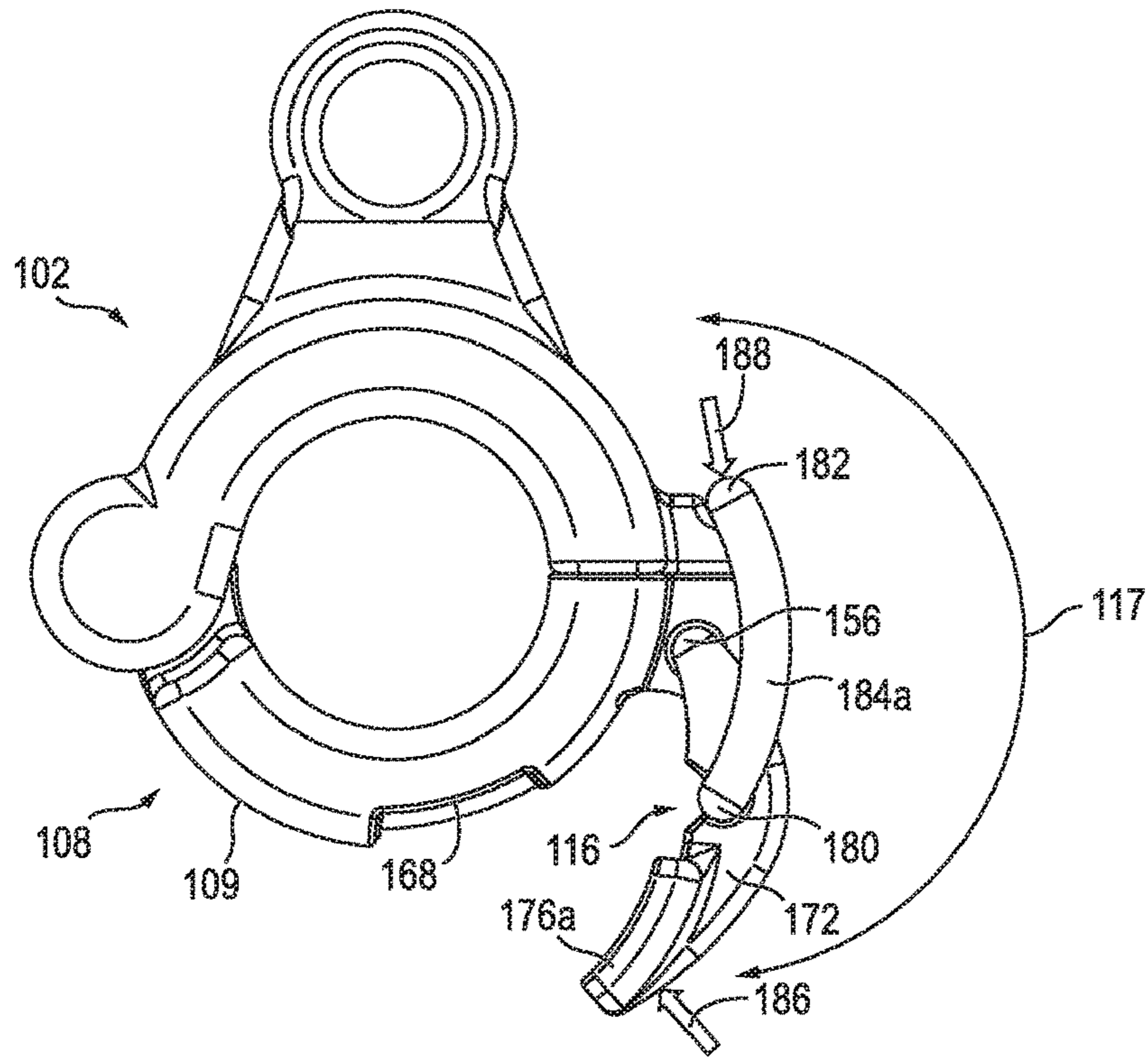


FIG. 4A

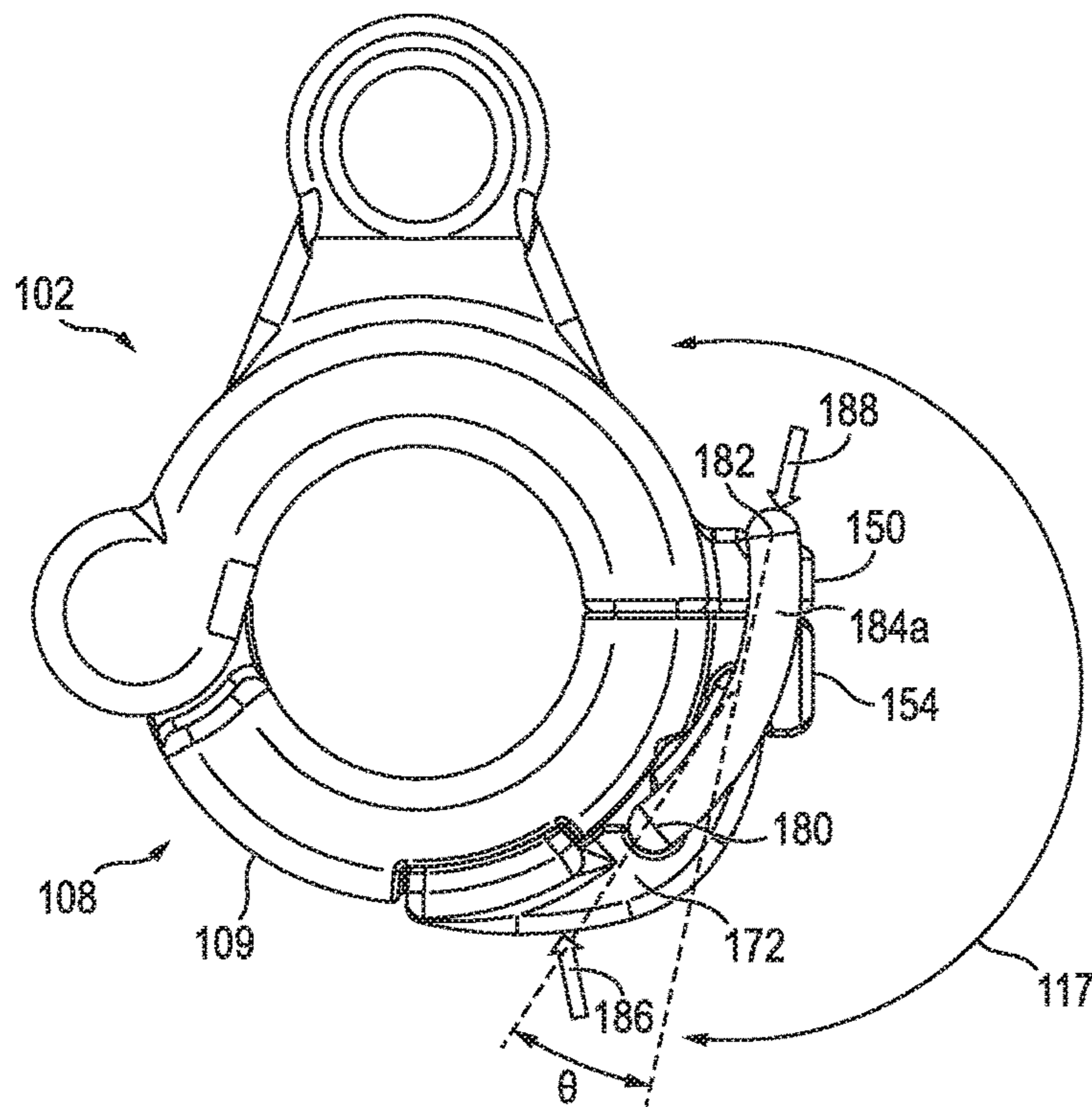


FIG. 4B

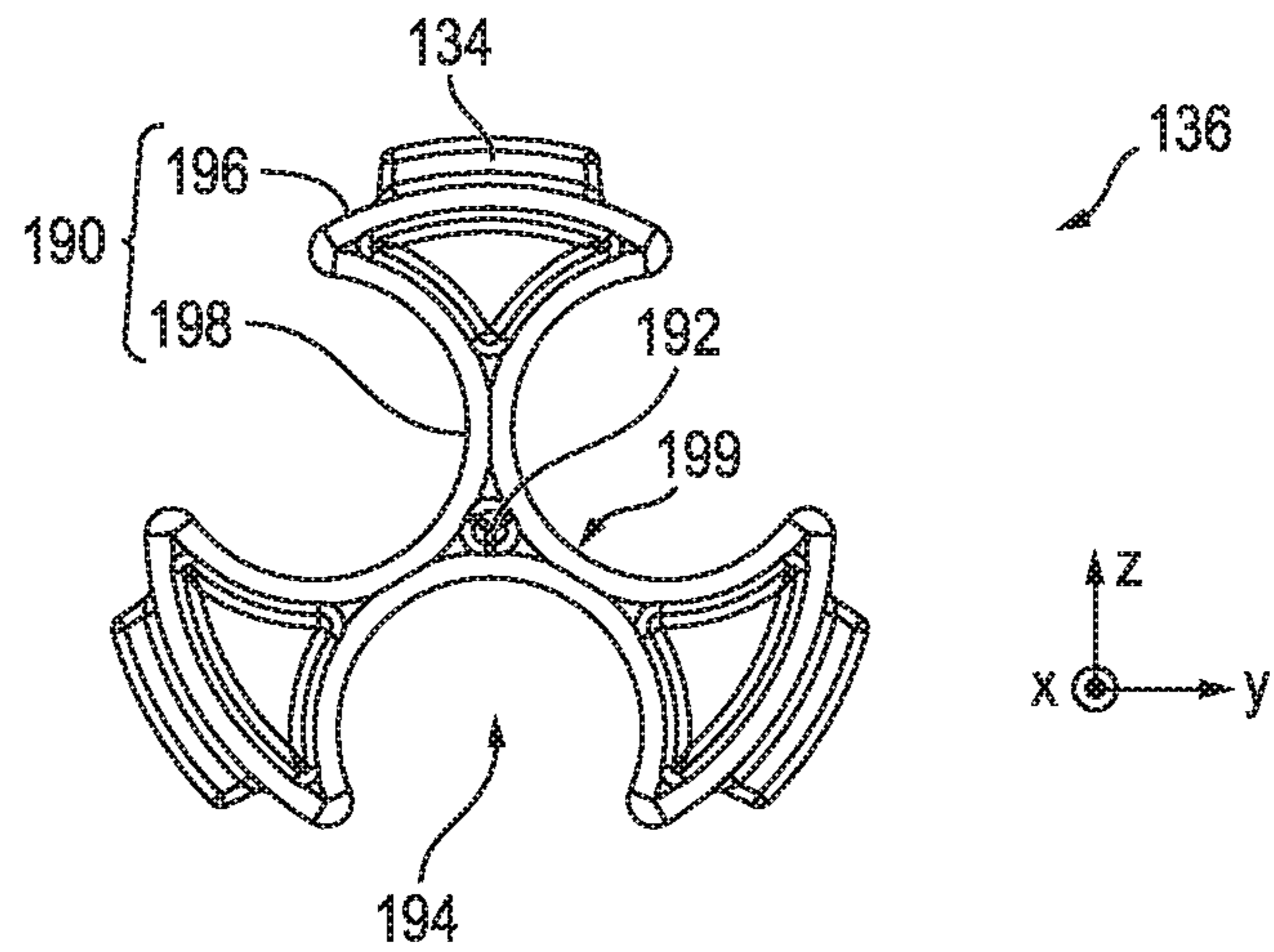


FIG. 5A

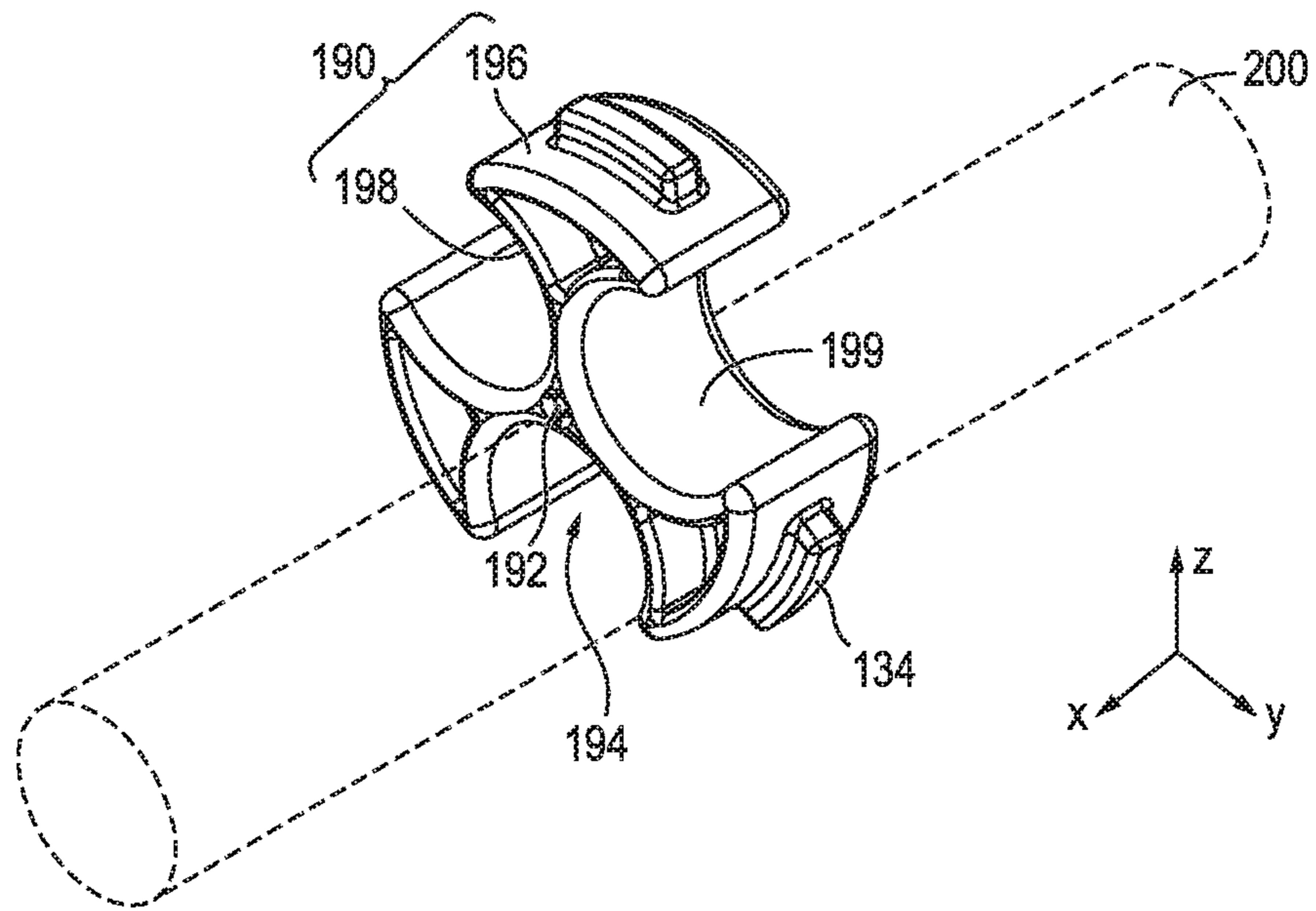


FIG. 5B

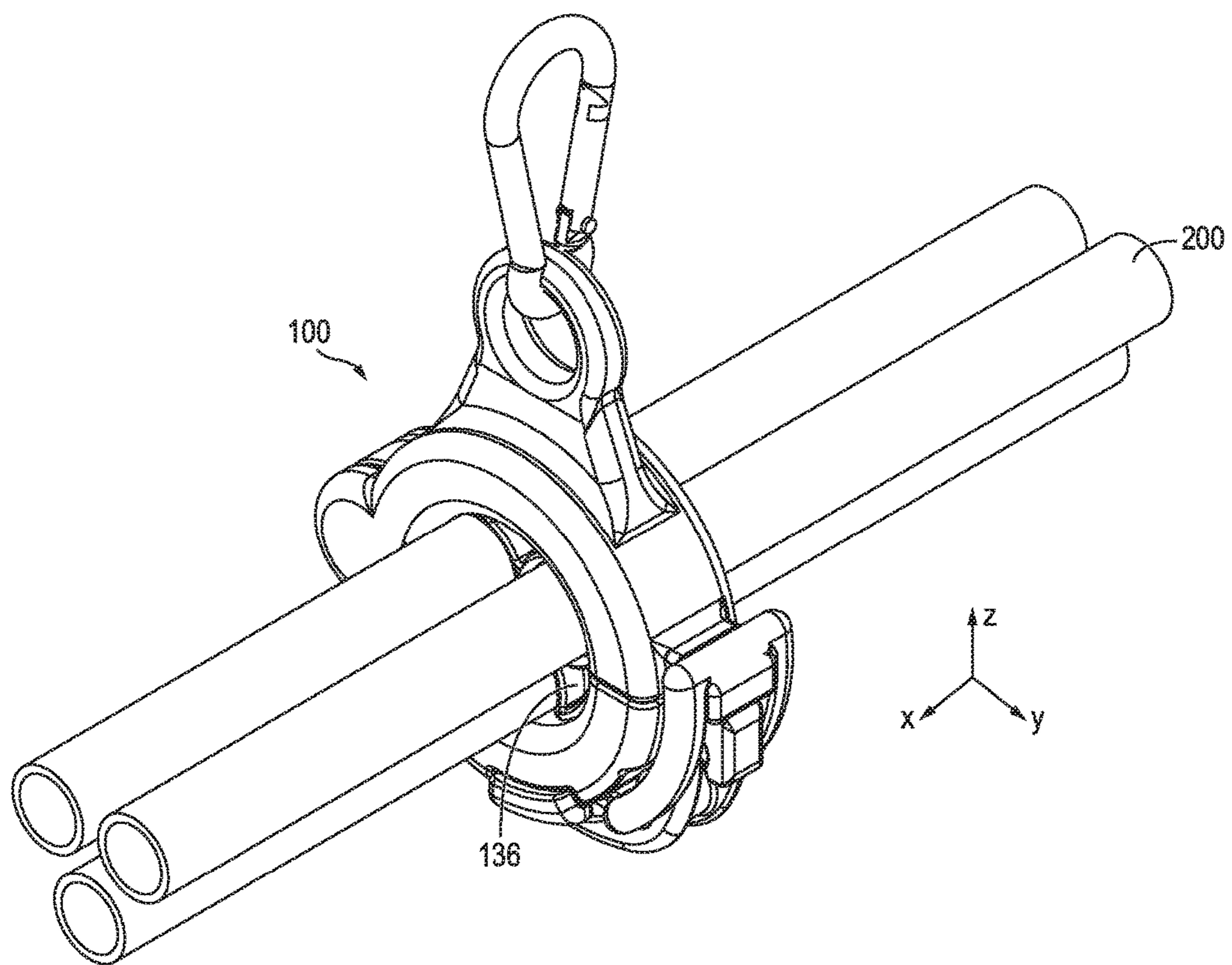


FIG. 6A

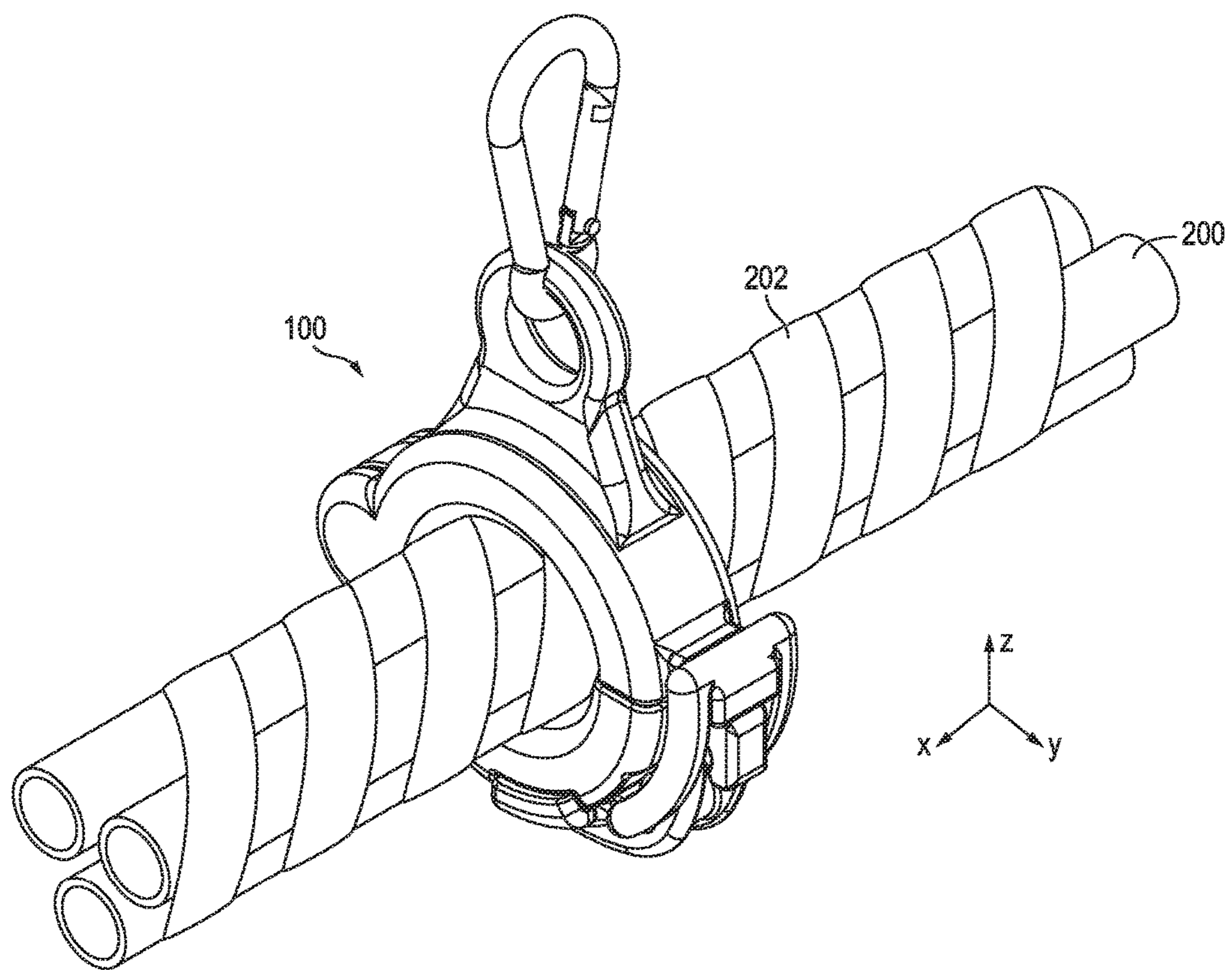


FIG. 6B

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CONDUIT CLAMP

BACKGROUND

The present invention relates to the field of conduit management in tractor-trailer vehicles.

A tractor-trailer vehicle, which includes a tractor and a trailer pulled by the tractor, often has a number of electrical cables and air hoses extended between the tractor and trailer. These electrical cables and air hoses, which are henceforth generally referred to as conduits, are secured at each end to relatively moving anchor points at the tractor and trailer. To keep such conduits away from the vehicle's moving parts, the flexible conduits are often suspended from the tractor by one or more harnesses.

What is desired is an effective conduit management system that can safely secure flexible conduits between the tractor and trailer.

The above information disclosed in this Background section is only for enhancement of understanding of the invention, and therefore it may contain information that does not form the prior art that is already known to a person of ordinary skill in the art.

SUMMARY

Aspects of some embodiments of the invention are directed toward a durable conduit clamp for supporting and guiding conduits extending between interconnected vehicle components. The conduit clamp is capable of being securely locked and unlocked with ease. In some embodiments, the locking conduit clamp is capable of suspending and securing together a plurality of conduits, which may be of different sizes, with or without a spiral wrap.

According to some embodiments of the invention, there is provided a locking conduit clamp including: a first clamping member configured to be suspended from a harness and having an upwardly-bowed body defining a downward upper pocket and having a hinge at a first lateral end of the upwardly-bowed body; a second clamping member having a downwardly-bowed body defining an upward lower pocket and being hingedly coupled to the first clamp member via the hinge at a first lateral end of the downwardly-bowed body, the second clamping member being configured to rotate about the hinge between an open position for receiving a conduit, and a closed position for surrounding and capturing the conduit in an opening defined by the upper and bottom pockets; and a latch including an arcuate lever hingedly coupled to the second clamping member, and a buckle hingedly coupled to the arcuate lever and configured to engage the first clamping member to lock the first and second clamping members in a locked position.

In some embodiments, the first clamping member has a catch at a second lateral end of the upwardly-bowed body opposite from the hinge, the catch having a recessed top surface configured to receive the buckle, and the second clamping member has a hook at a second lateral end of the downwardly-bowed body opposite from the hinge, the hook being configured to engage the arcuate lever.

In some embodiments, the arcuate lever includes a hinge portion configured to be received in an opening of the hook to hingedly couple the arcuate lever to the second clamping member.

In some embodiments, an outer circumference of the second clamping member has a recessed portion and a groove at a side of the recessed portion, the recessed portion

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and groove being configured to receive the arcuate lever when the arcuate lever is in the locked position.

In some embodiments, the arcuate lever has a curvature corresponding to that of the recessed portion and is configured to be received within the recessed portion of the second clamping member when in the locked position, and the buckle includes an arcuate buckle configured to engage a catch of the first clamping member in the closed position.

In some embodiments, a depth of the recessed portion relative to an outer surface of the second clamping member is equal to or less than a height of a tip of the arcuate lever, such that the arcuate lever does not protrude or only partially protrudes above the outer surface of the second clamping member when in a locked position.

In some embodiments, the arcuate lever includes a curved lip extending generally in an axial direction away from a side of a curved body of the arcuate lever, and an end of the curved lip is curved toward the second clamping member is accommodated within the groove, when in the locked position.

In some embodiments, a depth of the groove along the axial direction is less than a thickness of the curved end of the lip, such that, when the lip is received within the groove, a side of the curved end of the lip protrudes beyond a side surface of the second clamping member along the axial direction.

In some embodiments, the second clamping member includes an alignment projection at a second lateral end of the downwardly-bowed body opposite from the hinge, and the first clamping member has an alignment receptacle at a second lateral end of the upwardly-bowed body opposite from the hinge, the alignment receptacle being configured to receive the alignment projection in the closed position to align the first and second clamping members.

In some embodiments, the first and second clamping members have first and second grooves extending along an inner circumference of the first and second clamping members, respectively.

In some embodiments, when in the closed position, the first and second grooves form an annular groove.

In some embodiments, the locking conduit clamp further includes: a gripping member configured to engage with the first and second clamping members and to be accommodated within the opening defined by the upper and bottom pockets when in the closed position, wherein the gripping member is configured to receive a plurality of conduits.

In some embodiments, the gripping member includes a plurality of radial dividers extending radially away from a central axis of the gripping member, each divider of the plurality of radial dividers having a wide outer end and a tapered stem between the wide outer end and a center of the gripping member, and the plurality of radial dividers define a plurality of receptacles therebetween, the plurality of receptacles being configured to receive the plurality of conduits.

In some embodiments, each one of the plurality of receptacles has a concave portion corresponding in shape and size to an outer circumference of a corresponding one of the plurality of conduits.

In some embodiments, the concave portion of each one of the plurality of receptacles is circularly arced.

In some embodiments, at least one of the plurality of receptacles has a size different from an other one of the plurality of receptacles.

In some embodiments, top surfaces of the wide outer ends form circular arcs have a same radius, and the radius of the

top surfaces corresponds to an inner radius of the opening defined by the upper and bottom pockets when in the closed position.

In some embodiments, each one of the plurality of radial dividers has a radial projection protruding radially away from a corresponding wider outer end, and the radial projection is configured to be received by first and second grooves of the first and second clamping members.

In some embodiments, the locking conduit clamp further includes: an eyelet with an axially-extending through-hole configured to receive the harness to suspend the eyelet from the harness, wherein the eyelet is coupled to a neck portion of the first clamping member.

In some embodiments, the neck portion of the first clamping member has straight laterally-opposite side edges that are inclined downward and laterally-outward from the eyelet by an angle of 15°-45° relative to a vertical axis.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The accompanying drawings, together with the specification, illustrate exemplary embodiments of the invention, and, together with the description, serve to explain aspects of embodiments of the invention. In the drawings, like reference numerals are used throughout the figures to reference like features and components. The figures are not necessarily drawn to scale. The above and other features and aspects of the invention will become more apparent from the following detailed description of illustrative embodiments thereof with reference to the attached drawings, in which:

FIGS. 1A-1B illustrate a front view and a perspective view of the locking conduit clamp in a locked position, according to some embodiments of the invention;

FIG. 1C illustrates a perspective view of the locking conduit clamp in an open position, according to some embodiments of the invention;

FIGS. 2A-2B illustrate two different exploded perspective views of the conduit clamp, according to some exemplary embodiments of the invention;

FIGS. 2C-2D respectively illustrate a front exploded view of the conduit clamp and a cross-sectional exploded view of the conduit clamp along the line A-A' of FIG. 2B, according to some exemplary embodiments of the invention;

FIGS. 3A-3C respectively illustrate a top view, a first perspective view, and a second perspective view of an arcuate lever of the conduit clamp, according to some exemplary embodiments of the invention;

FIGS. 4A-4B illustrate the conduit clamp in an unlocked and locked state, according to some embodiments of the invention;

FIGS. 5A-5B respectively illustrate a front view and a perspective view of a gripping member of the conduit clamp, according to some exemplary embodiments of the invention; and

FIGS. 6A and 6B illustrate different applications of the conduit clamp with and without the gripping member, respectively, according to some exemplary embodiments of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

The detailed description set forth below is intended as a description of example embodiments of the invention, and is not intended to represent the only forms in which the invention may be constructed or utilized. The description sets forth the features of the invention in connection with the illustrated embodiments. It is to be understood, however,

that the same or equivalent functions and structures may be accomplished by different embodiments that are also intended to be encompassed within the spirit and scope of the invention. As denoted elsewhere herein, like element numbers are intended to indicate like elements or features.

Aspects of some embodiments of the invention are directed to a conduit clamp for management of air/electrical conduits that extend between components of a vehicle (e.g., extend between a tractor and a trailer). In some embodiments, the conduit clamp includes a gripping member that allows for the securing of a plurality of conduits without the use of a spiral wrap. The conduit clamp may be suspended from a suspension point on the vehicle (e.g., a suspension point on the back of a tractor).

FIGS. 1A and 1B illustrate a front view and a perspective view of the locking conduit clamp **100** in a locked position, according to some embodiments of the invention. FIG. 1C illustrates a perspective view of the locking conduit clamp **100** in an open position, according to some embodiments of the invention.

Referring to FIGS. 1A-1C, according to some embodiments, the locking conduit clamp **100** includes a first clamping member **102** having an upwardly-bowed body defining a downward upper pocket **104** and a second clamping member **108** having a downwardly-bowed body defining an upward lower pocket **106**. The first clamping member has a first hinge portion **110** at a first lateral end of the upwardly-bowed body, and the second clamping member **108** has a second hinge portion **112** at a first lateral end of the downwardly-bowed body. The first and second hinge portions **110** and **112** together form a hinge **113** that rotatably (e.g., hingedly) couples the first and second clamping members **102** and **108** together.

The first and second clamping members **102** and **108** are configured to rotate about a hinge axis (e.g., the axial direction or the X axis) between an open position for receiving one or more conduits, and a closed position for surrounding and capturing the one or more conduits in an opening (e.g., a circular opening or through-hole) **105** defined by the upper and lower pockets **104** and **106**.

In some embodiments, when in the closed position, the upwardly curved body of the first clamping member **102** and the downwardly curved body of the second clamping member **108** form a generally annular body with a central axis along an axial direction (e.g., the X axis). The axial direction may be the direction along which the one or more conduits generally extend when captured in the opening **105** of the locking conduit clamp **100**, when in a closed position. In some examples, the annular body may have an inner radius of about 0.5 inches to about 1 inch (e.g., about 0.8 inches), and an outer radius of about 1 inch to about 2 inches (e.g., about 1.4 inches). In some examples, the first and second clamping members **102** and **108** may be about 0.7 inches to about 1.5 inches (e.g., about 1 inch) thick (e.g., along the axial direction or X axis).

The locking conduit clamp **100** further includes a latch (e.g., an overcenter latch) **114** for locking the first and second clamping members **102** and **108** in a closed position (the locked state of the first and second clamping members and the latch will hereinafter be referred to as the locked position). In some embodiments, the latch **114** includes an arcuate lever (e.g., a handle) **116** hingedly coupled to the second clamping member **108**, and a buckle **118** hingedly coupled to the arcuate lever **116** and configured to engage the first clamping member **102** to lock the first and second clamping members **102** and **108** in a locked position. The arcuate lever **116** traverses about an axis of rotation (along

the axial direction or the X axis), at its point of connection to the second clamping member **108**, in an arc of rotation **117** that extends from a fully locked position (see, e.g., FIG. 1A) to an unlocked position (see, e.g., FIG. 1C).

According to some embodiments, the relative movement of the first and second clamping members **102** and **108** along the axial direction (e.g., the X axis) are restricted by the hinge **113** and an alignment feature of the first and second clamping members **102** and **108**. In some embodiments, the second clamping member **108** includes an alignment projection **120** at a second lateral end thereof, which is opposite from the hinge **113**. The alignment projection **120** may protrude out of a top surface **121** of the upwardly curved body toward the first clamping member **102** (e.g., may project in the vertical direction or Z axis, when in the closed position).

When in a closed position, the alignment projection **120** is received within an alignment receptacle **122** at a second lateral end of the upwardly-curved body of the first clamping member **102**, which is opposite from the hinge **113**, in order to align the first and second clamping members **102** and **108**. The alignment receptacle **122** may be an inward depression from the bottom surface **123** at the second lateral end of the downwardly-curved body of the first clamping member **102**. The alignment receptacle **122** corresponds in size and shape to the alignment projection **120** and is configured to accommodate (e.g., fit) the alignment projection **120** when in the closed position. In some examples, the external dimensions of the alignment projection **120** may be the same as or slightly less than the inner dimensions of alignment receptacle **120** to facilitate easy insertion/removal. In other examples, the external dimensions of alignment projection **120** may slightly exceed the inner dimensions of the alignment receptacle **122**, causing an interference fit (e.g., press fit or friction fit) that resists the opening of the locking conduit clamp **100** once it is closed. The alignment projection **120** may fully fit within the alignment receptacle **122** such that the top and bottom surfaces **121** and **123** come into contact (and form a positive stop) when the conduit clamp **100** is closed. In some examples, the external dimensions of the alignment projection **120** may be about 0.1 inches to about 0.9 inches (e.g., about 0.45 inches) long (e.g., along the transverse direction or Y axis), about 0.1 inches to about 0.4 inches (e.g., about 0.25 inches) wide (e.g., along the axial direction or X axis), and about 0.1 inches to about 0.3 inches (e.g., about 0.3 inches) high (e.g., along the vertical direction or Z axis). The inner dimensions of the alignment receptacle **122** may be set appropriately as described above.

The locking conduit clamp **100** (e.g., the first clamping member **108**) is capable of being suspended from a harness **10** coupled to an anchor point (e.g., at a back of a trailer). In some examples, the locking conduit clamp **100** further includes an eyelet **124** with an axially-extending opening (e.g., through-hole) **126** configured to receive the harness **10** or a clip/shackle (e.g., a carabiner) **20** coupled to the harness **10** to suspend the eyelet **124** from the harness **10**. The eyelet **124** may be coupled to a neck portion **128** of the first clamping member **102**. In some examples, the neck portion **128** may have laterally-opposite side edges that are inclined downward and laterally-outward from the eyelet **124** to the upward curved body of the first clamping member **102**.

In some examples, the angle of inclination of the laterally-opposite side edges of the neck portion **128** may be about 30° to about 60° (e.g., about 45°) with respect to the vertical direction (e.g., the Z axis), and the opening **126** of the eyelet **124** may be about 0.5 inch to about 1 inch (e.g., about 0.75 inches).

According to some embodiments, the first clamping member **102** has a first groove **130** extending along an inner circumference thereof, and the second clamping member **108** has a corresponding second groove **132** extending along an inner circumference thereof. In some examples, when in a closed position, the first and second grooves **130** and **132** may together form a partial annular groove. In some examples, the first and second grooves **130** and **132** may be about 0.1 inches to about 0.3 inches (e.g., about 0.15 inches) deep (e.g., along a radial direction) and about 0.1 inches to about 0.2 inches (e.g., about 0.17 inches) wide (e.g., along the axial direction or the X axis).

In some embodiments, the first and second grooves **130** and **132** are configured to accommodate radial projections **134** of a gripping member **136**, thus allowing the locking conduit clamp **100** to accommodate the gripping member **136** within the opening **105**. The gripping member **136** is configured to receive a plurality of conduits, each of which may have a diameter less than (e.g., substantially less than) the diameter of the opening **105** defined by the upwardly-curved body of the first clamping member **102** and the downwardly-curved body of the second clamping member **108**.

In addition to accommodating the radial projections **134** of the gripping member **136**, the first and second grooves **130** and **132** are configured to restrain movement of the gripping member **136** along the vertical and transverse directions (i.e., the Z and Y axes, respectively) and, in some embodiments, to allow rotation of the gripping member **136** along a central axis of the opening **105** (i.e., the axial direction or X axis).

According to some examples, in order to protect the conduit clamp **100** from corrosion while ensuring sufficient durability, the components of the conduit clamp **100** may be made of a rigid plastic, such as glass-filled polymer (e.g., glass-filled nylon or polyethylene), and/or the like. However, embodiments of the invention are not limited thereto, and at least some of the components of the conduit clamp **100** may be made of metal or any other suitable material.

FIGS. 2A-2B illustrate two different exploded perspective views of the conduit clamp **100**, according to some exemplary embodiments of the invention. FIGS. 2C-2D respectively illustrate a front exploded view of the conduit clamp **100** and a cross-sectional exploded view of the conduit clamp **100** along the line A-A' of FIG. 2B, according to some exemplary embodiments of the invention. FIGS. 3A-3C respectively illustrate a top view, a first perspective view, and a second perspective view of the arcuate lever **116**, according to some exemplary embodiments of the invention.

Referring to FIGS. 2A-2C, in some examples, the first hinge portion **110** includes first and second hinge portions **140a** and **140b** forming a gap therebetween, and a hinge pin **142** extending axially (i.e., along the X axis) within the gap and fixedly coupled between first and second hinge portions **140a** and **140b**. The second hinge portion **112** may be a hinge knuckle configured to rotatably couple to the hinge pin **142**.

The hinge knuckle **112** may be generally c-shaped and have an inner opening **144** to the knuckle hole (e.g., through-hole) **146** with a width that is smaller than the diameter of the knuckle hole **146**, which is the same as (or substantially the same as) the diameter of the hinge pin **142**. As the hinge pin **142** is forced toward the knuckle hole **146**, the opening **144** may widen sufficiently to allow the hinge pin **142** to pass through and into the knuckle hole **146**. After the hinge pin **142** snaps into the knuckle hole **146**, the opening **144**

returns to its initial (e.g., original) width, thus locking the hinge pin **142** within the knuckle hole **146**.

Embodiments of the invention are not limited to the particular hinge described above and illustrated in the figures. For example, the first and second hinge portions **140a** and **140b** and the hinge pin **142** may be part of the second hinge portion **112** of the second clamping member **108**, and the knuckle may be part of the first hinge portion **110** of the first clamping member **102**. Further, any other suitable hinge may be utilized to hingedly couple the first and second clamping members **102** and **108**.

Referring still to FIGS. 2A-2B, according to some embodiments, the first clamping member has a catch **150** at a second lateral end of the upwardly-bowed body of the first clamping member **102**, which is opposite from the hinge **113**. The catch **150** has a recessed top surface **152** configured to receive the buckle **118** (e.g., when the latch **114** is in a locked position). The second clamping member **108** has a hook **154** at a second lateral end of the downwardly-bowed body of the second clamping member **108**, which is opposite from the hinge **113**. The hook **154** is configured to engage the lever hinge **156** of the arcuate lever **116** and to hingedly couple the arcuate lever **116** to the second clamping member **108**.

The hook **154** may be curved away from the first clamping member **102** and have an inner opening **158** to the hook hole (e.g., through-hole) **160** with a width that is smaller than the diameter of the hook hole **160**, which is the same as (or substantially the same as) the diameter of the lever hinge **156**. As the lever hinge **156** is forced toward the hook hole **160**, the opening **158** may widen sufficiently to allow the lever hinge **156** to pass through and into the hook hole **160**. After the lever hinge **156** snaps into the hook hole **160**, the opening **158** returns to its initial (e.g., original) width, thus locking the lever hinge **156** within the hook hole **160**.

According to some embodiments, an outer circumference of the second clamping member **108** (at its bottom portion) has a recessed portion (or depressed region) **164** curvedly extending from the second lateral end of the second clamping member **108** toward its first lateral end. The recessed portion **164** defines a first step **166a** at a first end thereof, which may be at or near the base of the hook **154**, a second step **166b** at a second end thereof, which may be at a central point along the outer circumference of the second clamping member **108**, and a stop surface **168** between the first and second steps **166a** and **166b**. In some examples, the stop surface **168** may have an outer curvature corresponding to (e.g., matching or substantially matching) that of the second clamping member **108** and may have a radius of curvature that is less than (e.g., slightly less than) that of the outer circumference of other portions of the second clamping member **108**. For example, the stop surface **168** may be recessed from the outer surface **109** of the second clamping member **108** by about 0.03 inches to about 0.1 inches (e.g., about 0.05 inches). The stop surface **168** may function as a stop surface that limits the arc of rotation of the arcuate lever **116** about the axis of the hook **154** to a locked position.

In some embodiments, the recessed portion **164** has first and second grooves **170a** and **170b** on its sides, which curvedly extend along a portion of opposite edges of the stop surface **168**. The recessed portion **164** and the grooves **170a** and **170b** are configured to (e.g., shaped to) receive and accommodate the arcuate lever **116** to allow at least the tip of the arcuate lever **116** to rest within, as opposed to resting on top of, the body of the second clamping member **120** when in a locked position. In some examples, the depth of the recessed portion relative to the outer surface **109** of the

second clamping member **108** may be equal to or less than the height of the tip of the arcuate lever **116**, so that the arcuate lever **116** may not be protruding or may only be slightly protruding above the outer surface **109** of the second clamping member **108** when in a locked position. This reduces the likelihood of the latch **114** being inadvertently unlocked as a result of an unwanted forceful (transversal) contact with the tip of the arcuate lever **116** or as a result of an object penetrating the underside of the arcuate lever **116** and lifting it against the second clamping member **108**.

In some embodiments, the arcuate lever **116** has a curved body **172** having a curvature corresponding to that of the second clamping member **108**. The arcuate lever **116** may further have a lever opening **174** for engaging (e.g., for receiving) the buckle **118** and for hingedly coupling the arcuate lever **116** to the buckle **118**.

In some embodiments, the arcuate lever **116** includes a pair of curved lips **176a** and **176b** that extend generally in the axial direction away from the sides of the curved body **172**. The ends of the curved lips **176a** and **176b** may be curved toward the second clamping member **108** and are accommodated within (e.g., partially fit within) the first and second grooves **170a** and **170b**, when in the locked state.

According to some embodiments, the depths of the first and second grooves **170a** and **170b** along the axial direction may be less than the thickness of the curved ends of the lips **176a** and **176b**, such that, when the lips **176a** and **176b** are received within the first and second grooves **170a** and **170b**, the sides of the curved ends of the lips **176a** and **176b** protrude beyond the side surfaces of the second clamping member **108** along the axial direction. This side protrusion of the curved lips **176a** and **176b** provide an easy means for a user to grip the arcuate lever **116** and to lift the arcuate lever **116** against the second clamping member **108** to disengage the latch **114** and unlock the conduit clamp **100**. In some examples, the outer sides of the ends of the curved lips **176a** and **176b**, which may act as grip surfaces for the arcuate lever **116**, may be textured (e.g., have a bumped texture) to increase grip friction and facilitate easier release of the latch **114** by the user.

In some examples, the ends of the lips **176a** and **176b** may axially separated by about 0.8 inches to about 1 inch (e.g., about 0.915 inches), and each may have a thickness along the axial direction of about 0.1 inches to about 0.15 inches (e.g., about 0.13 inches). The side grooves **170a** and **170b** may be about 0.05 inches to about 0.1 inches (e.g., about 0.08 inches) deep along the axial direction (e.g., the X axis).

The buckle **118** may also be an arcuate buckle with a curvature generally corresponding to the curvature of first and second clamping member **102** and **108** when in a closed position. In some embodiments, the buckle is in the form of a bowed frame with an axially extending buckle hinge (e.g., a first cross-bar) **180** and an axially extending bar (e.g., a second cross-bar) **182** coupled together by two curved (e.g., bowed or bent) arms (e.g., side bars) **184a** and **184b** extending (e.g., curvedly extending) from opposite ends of the buckle hinge **180** to corresponding ends of the axially extending bar **182**. The buckle hinge **180** is configured to hingedly couple the buckle **118** to the arcuate lever **116**. In some examples, the first and second cross-bars **180** and **182** may be separated by about 1.2 inches to about 1.6 inches (e.g., about 1.4 inches), and the arms **184a** and **184b** may be separated by about 0.5 inches to about 0.7 inches (e.g., about 0.6 inches). The bow of the buckle **118** may have an arc radius of about 1.1 inches to about 1.6 inches (e.g., about 1.4 inches).

However, embodiments of the invention are not limited thereto, and the buckle may have a flat (e.g., unbent/unbowed) frame, or may have any suitable shape. For example, the buckle **118** may be a hasp (e.g., a slotted hinged plate) or any other suitable fastening or securing mechanism.

FIGS. **4A-4B** illustrate the locking process of the conduit clamp **100**, according to some embodiments of the invention. FIG. **4A** illustrates the conduit clamp **100** in a closed but unlocked state, and FIG. **4B** illustrates the conduit clamp **100** in a closed and locked state, according to some embodiments of the invention.

When force **186** is applied to the arcuate lever **116**, it rotates about the lever hinge **156** in the arc **117** toward the recessed portion **164** of the second clamping member. If the axially extending bar **182** rests within the catch **150** of the first clamping member **102**, the downward resultant force **188** on the recessed top surface **152** of the catch **150** urges the first clamping member **102** toward the second clamping member **108**, thus bringing the top and bottom surfaces **121** and **123** closer together (e.g., in contact with one another) and closing the conduit clamp **100**. The downward resultant force **188** increases to its maximum the recessed top surface **152** as the axially extending bar **182**, the lever hinge **156**, and the buckle hinge **180** become aligned.

The continued application of force **186** to the arcuate lever **116** further drives the arcuate lever **116** toward the recessed portion **164** until it is stopped by the stop surface **168**. Once the lever hinge **156** proceeds beyond alignment with the axially extending bar **182** and the buckle hinge **180**, the reaction to the downward resultant force **188** on the recessed top surface **152** of the catch **150** urges the arcuate lever **116** to contact the stop surface **168** and to maintain the resultant force **188** at the top surface **152** of the catch **150** to couple (e.g., lock) the first and second clamping members **102** and **108** in a locked position.

In some examples, when in a locked state, the angle θ between an imaginary line connecting the axially extending bar **182** and the lever hinge **156** and the imaginary line connecting the lever hinge **156** and the buckle hinge **180** may be less than about 25 degrees in order to ensure that the forces applied to lock and release the latch **114** do not unduly stress the latch **114** or cause it to break.

FIGS. **5A-5B** respectively illustrate a front view and a perspective view of the gripping member **136**, according to some exemplary embodiments of the invention.

In some embodiments, the gripping member **136** includes a plurality of radial dividers **190** extending radially away from a center **192** of the gripping member **136** and defining a plurality of receptacles **194** therebetween. Each one of the plurality of radial dividers **190** has a wide outer end **196** and a tapered stem **198** between the wide outer end **196** and the center **192** of the gripping member. In some embodiments, the tapered stems **198** have a funnel-shaped profile and define concave (e.g., circularly arced) receptacles **194** therebetween, which are configured to receive a plurality of conduits **200** (e.g., air and/or electric hoses). The concave portion **199** of each of the receptacles **194** may correspond in shape and size to an outer circumference of a corresponding one of the plurality of conduits **200**.

The top surfaces of the wide outer ends **196** may be arced, and, in some examples, may form circular arcs having the same radius, which may be set to correspond to (e.g., be substantially equal to) the inner radius of the opening **105** of the conduit clamp **100** when closed. For example, the radius of the top surfaces of the wide outer ends **196** may be about 0.5 inches to about 1 inch (e.g., about 0.8 inches). Adjacent

wide outer ends **196** may be sufficiently distanced from one another to allow a conduit **200** to be inserted in the corresponding receptacle **194**. The wide outer ends **196** may be about 0.4 inches to about 0.8 inches (e.g., about 0.6 inches) thick along the axial direction or X axis.

According to some embodiments, each one of the plurality of radial dividers **190** has a radial projection **134** protruding radially away from the corresponding wide outer end **196**. Each of the radial projections **134** is configured to be received by first and second grooves **130** and **132** of the first and second clamping members **102** and **108**. The outer dimensions of the projections may be sized to fit within (and, e.g., to move smoothly within) the first and second grooves **130** and **132**. For example, each projection **134** may have a height of about 0.08 inches to about 0.3 inches (e.g., about 0.11 inches) along a radial direction and a width of about 0.1 inches to about 0.2 inches (e.g., about 0.15 inches) along the axial direction or X axis.

As shown in the examples of FIGS. **5A-5B**, the gripping member **136** may include three identical radial dividers **190** separated at about 120° angles, which define three identical circularly-arcuated receptacles. However, embodiments of the invention are not limited thereto. For example, the gripping member **136** may include any suitable number of radial dividers **190** and corresponding receptacles **194** to receive any desirable number of conduits **200** that fit within the opening **105** of the conduit clamp **100** when closed. Further, at least one of the receptacles **194** may be different in size from the other receptacles **194**. Furthermore, the receptacles **194** may have any suitable cross-sectional shape to accommodate any suitable conduit **200**.

In some embodiments, the gripping member **136** may be a disk with openings formed therein to receive one or more conduits **200**.

FIGS. **6A** and **6B** illustrate different applications of the conduit clamp with and without the gripping member **136**, respectively, according to some exemplary embodiments of the invention.

As illustrated in FIG. **6A**, the gripping member **136** of the conduit clamp **100** may be utilized to accommodate and secure together different conduits **200**, without the use of a separate spiral wrap. FIG. **6B** illustrates the use of the conduit clamp **100** to secure together different conduits **200** using a spiral wrap **202**, and without a gripping member **136**.

Accordingly, embodiments of the invention provide a durable conduit clamp for supporting and guiding conduits that are extended between interconnected vehicle components. The conduit clamp is capable of being securely locked and released with ease. By utilizing a gripping member, the locking conduit clamp is capable of suspending and securing together a plurality of conduits, which may be of different sizes, without a spiral wrap.

While this invention has been described in detail with particular references to exemplary embodiments thereof, the embodiments described herein are not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the scope of the invention to the exact forms disclosed. Persons skilled in the art and technology to which this invention pertains will appreciate that alterations and changes in the described structures and methods of assembly and operation can be practiced without meaningfully departing from the principles, spirit, and scope of this invention, as set forth in the following claims and equivalents thereof.

It will be understood that, although the terms “first”, “second”, “third”, etc., may be used herein to describe various elements, components, regions, layers, and/or sections, these elements, components, regions, layers, and/or

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sections should not be limited by these terms. These terms are used to distinguish one element, component, region, layer, or section from another element, component, region, layer, or section. Thus, a first element, component, region, layer, or section discussed below could be termed a second element, component, region, layer, or section, without departing from the spirit and scope of the inventive concept.

The terminology used herein is for the purpose of describing particular embodiments and is not intended to be limiting of the inventive concept. As used herein, the singular forms “a” and “an” are intended to include the plural forms as well, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise. It will be further understood that the terms “include”, “including”, “comprises”, and/or “comprising”, when used in this specification, specify the presence of stated features, steps, operations, elements, and/or components, but do not preclude the presence or addition of one or more other features, steps, operations, elements, components, and/or groups thereof. As used herein, the term “and/or” includes any and all combinations of one or more of the associated listed items. Expressions such as “at least one of”, when preceding a list of elements, modify the entire list of elements and do not modify the individual elements of the list. Further, the use of “may” when describing embodiments of the inventive concept refers to “one or more embodiments of the inventive concept”. Also, the term “exemplary” is intended to refer to an example or illustration.

It will be understood that when an element or layer is referred to as being “on”, “connected to”, “coupled to”, or “adjacent to” another element or layer, it can be directly on, connected to, coupled to, or adjacent to the other element or layer, or one or more intervening elements or layers may be present. When an element or layer is referred to as being “directly on”, “directly connected to”, “directly coupled to”, or “immediately adjacent to” another element or layer, there are no intervening elements or layers present.

As used herein, the terms “use”, “using”, and “used” may be considered synonymous with the terms “utilize”, “utilizing”, and “utilized”, respectively.

What is claimed is:

1. A locking conduit clamp comprising:
 - a first clamping member configured to be suspended from a harness and having an upwardly-bowed body defining a downward upper pocket and having a hinge at a first lateral end of the upwardly-bowed body;
 - a second clamping member having a downwardly-bowed body defining an upward lower pocket and being hingedly coupled to the first clamp member via the hinge at a first lateral end of the downwardly-bowed body, the second clamping member being configured to rotate about the hinge between an open position for receiving a conduit, and a closed position for surrounding and capturing the conduit in an opening defined by the upper and bottom pockets; and
 - a latch comprising an arcuate lever hingedly coupled to the second clamping member, and a buckle hingedly coupled to the arcuate lever and configured to engage the first clamping member to lock the first and second clamping members in a locked position, wherein an outer circumference of the second clamping member has a recessed portion and a groove at an exterior side of the recessed portion, the recessed portion and groove being configured to receive the arcuate lever when the arcuate lever is in the locked position.
2. The locking conduit clamp of claim 1, wherein the first clamping member has a catch at a second lateral end of the

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upwardly-bowed body opposite from the hinge, the catch having a recessed top surface configured to receive the buckle, and

wherein the second clamping member has a hook at a second lateral end of the downwardly-bowed body opposite from the hinge, the hook being configured to engage the arcuate lever.

3. The locking conduit clamp of claim 2, wherein the arcuate lever comprises a hinge portion configured to be received in an opening of the hook to hingedly couple the arcuate lever to the second clamping member.

4. The locking conduit clamp of claim 1, wherein the arcuate lever has a curvature corresponding to that of the recessed portion and is configured to be received within the recessed portion of the second clamping member when in the locked position, and

wherein the buckle comprises an arcuate buckle configured to engage a catch of the first clamping member in the closed position.

5. The locking conduit clamp of claim 1, wherein a depth of the recessed portion relative to an outer surface of the second clamping member is equal to or less than a height of a tip of the arcuate lever, such that the arcuate lever does not protrude or only partially protrudes above the outer surface of the second clamping member when in a locked position.

6. The locking conduit clamp of claim 1, wherein the arcuate lever comprises a curved lip extending generally in an axial direction away from a side of a curved body of the arcuate lever, and

wherein an end of the curved lip is curved toward the second clamping member is accommodated within the groove, when in the locked position.

7. The locking conduit clamp of claim 6, wherein a depth of the groove along the axial direction is less than a thickness of a curved end of the curved lip, such that, when the curved lip is received within the groove, a side of the curved end of the curved lip protrudes beyond a side surface of the second clamping member along the axial direction.

8. The locking conduit clamp of claim 1, wherein the second clamping member comprises an alignment projection at a second lateral end of the downwardly-bowed body opposite from the hinge, and

wherein the first clamping member has an alignment receptacle at a second lateral end of the upwardly-bowed body opposite from the hinge, the alignment receptacle being configured to receive the alignment projection in the closed position to align the first and second clamping members.

9. The locking conduit clamp of claim 1, wherein the first and second clamping members have first and second grooves extending along an inner circumference of the first and second clamping members, respectively.

10. The locking conduit clamp of claim 9, wherein, when in the closed position, the first and second grooves form an annular groove.

11. The locking conduit clamp of claim 1, further comprising:

a gripping member configured to engage with the first and second clamping members and to be accommodated within the opening defined by the upper and bottom pockets when in the closed position, wherein the gripping member is configured to receive a plurality of conduits.

12. The locking conduit clamp of claim 11, wherein the gripping member comprises a plurality of radial dividers extending radially away from a central axis of the gripping member, each divider of the plurality of radial dividers

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having a wide outer end and a tapered stem between the wide outer end and a center of the gripping member, and

wherein the plurality of radial dividers define a plurality of receptacles therebetween, the plurality of receptacles being configured to receive the plurality of conduits.

13. The locking conduit clamp of claim 12, wherein each one of the plurality of receptacles has a concave portion.

14. The locking conduit clamp of claim 13, wherein the concave portion of each one of the plurality of receptacles is circularly arced.

15. The locking conduit clamp of claim 12, wherein at least one of the plurality of receptacles has a size different from an other one of the plurality of receptacles.

16. The locking conduit clamp of claim 12, wherein top surfaces of the wide outer ends form circular arcs having a same radius, and

wherein the radius of the top surfaces corresponds to an inner radius of the opening defined by the upper and bottom pockets when in the closed position.

17. The locking conduit clamp of claim 1, further comprising:

an eyelet with an axially-extending through-hole configured to receive the harness to suspend the eyelet from the harness,

wherein the eyelet is coupled to a neck portion of the first clamping member.

18. A locking conduit clamp comprising:

a first clamping member configured to be suspended from a harness and having an upwardly-bowed body defining a downward upper pocket and having a hinge at a first lateral end of the upwardly-bowed body;

a second clamping member having a downwardly-bowed body defining an upward lower pocket and being hingedly coupled to the first clamp member via the hinge at a first lateral end of the downwardly-bowed body, the second clamping member being configured to rotate about the hinge between an open position for receiving a conduit, and a closed position for surrounding and capturing the conduit in an opening defined by the upper and bottom pockets;

a latch comprising an arcuate lever hingedly coupled to the second clamping member, and a buckle hingedly coupled to the arcuate lever and configured to engage the first clamping member to lock the first and second clamping members in a locked position; and

a gripping member configured to engage with the first and second clamping members and to be accommodated within the opening defined by the upper and bottom pockets when in the closed position, the gripping member being configured to receive a plurality of conduits,

wherein the gripping member comprises a plurality of radial dividers extending radially away from a central axis of the gripping member, each divider of the plurality of radial dividers having a wide outer end and a tapered stem between the wide outer end and a center of the gripping member, and

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wherein the plurality of radial dividers define a plurality of receptacles therebetween, the plurality of receptacles being configured to receive the plurality of conduits, wherein each one of the plurality of radial dividers has a radial projection protruding radially away from a corresponding wider outer end, and

wherein the radial projection is configured to be received by first and second grooves of the first and second clamping members.

19. A locking conduit clamp comprising:

a first clamping member configured to be suspended from a harness and having an upwardly-bowed body defining a downward upper pocket and having a hinge at a first lateral end of the upwardly-bowed body;

a second clamping member having a downwardly-bowed body defining an upward lower pocket and being hingedly coupled to the first clamp member via the hinge at a first lateral end of the downwardly-bowed body, the second clamping member being configured to rotate about the hinge between an open position for receiving a conduit, and a closed position for surrounding and capturing the conduit in an opening defined by the upper and bottom pockets;

a latch comprising an arcuate lever hingedly coupled to the second clamping member, and a buckle hingedly coupled to the arcuate lever and configured to engage the first clamping member to lock the first and second clamping members in a locked position; and

an eyelet with an axially-extending through-hole configured to receive the harness to suspend the eyelet from the harness,

wherein the eyelet is coupled to a neck portion of the first clamping member, and

wherein the neck portion of the first clamping member has straight laterally-opposite side edges that are inclined downward and laterally-outward from the eyelet by an angle ranged from 15° to 45° relative to a vertical axis.

20. A locking conduit clamp comprising:

a first clamping member and having an upwardly-bowed body having a hinge;

a second clamping member having a downwardly-bowed body being hingedly coupled to the first clamp member via the hinge;

a latch configured to lock the first and second clamping members in a locked position; and

a gripping member configured to be accommodated within an opening defined by the first and second clamping members when in a closed position, and comprising radial dividers extending radially away from a central axis of the gripping member, each divider of the plurality of radial dividers having a wide outer end and a radial projection protruding radially away from the wide outer end,

wherein at least one of the first and second clamping members has a groove extending along an inner circumference of at least one of the first and second clamping members, the groove being configured to accommodate the radial projection of each divider.

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